

DOLEZAL, O.

DOLEZAL, O. Our experience with a prototype of the 2-SKR-B combine for harvesting sugar beets. p. 9.

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1957
MACHANISACE ZEM EDELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

DOLEZAL, O.

How shall we organize the drying of grain and the collection of straw in 1957.

p. 278.

(Mechanisace Zemedelstvi, Vol. 7, no. 12, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, O.

Experiences acquired up to now in harvesting with combines in Slovakia. p. 333.
(MECHANISACE ZEMEDLSVI, Vol. 7, No. 15, Aug 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, O.

Beginning autumn work without time losses. p. 369. (MECHANISACE ZEMEDLSTVI,
Vol. 7, No. 16, Aug 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, O.

Evaluating the fulfillment of the tasks of machine-tractor stations for 1957.

p. 554 (MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI) Vol. 7, no. 24, Dec. 1957,
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

DOLEZAL, O.

"Tenth anniversary of our machine-tractor stations."

P. 3. (Ministerstvo zemědělství --Praha, Czechoslovakia.) Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1958.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (IEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

DOLEZAL, O.

Collective farms and machine-tractor stations.

P. 9. (ROLNICKE HLASY) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 11, No. 12, Jan. 1958

SQ Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

NOTES ON BURNING LOW GRADE HIGH-ASH COAL IN WET-BOTTOM BOILERS.
 R. Dolenz. (Strojnický Oesor., 1946, vol. 26, (Oct., pp. 196-210;
 Rev., pp. 211-215). (In Czech).

High-ash coal is generally burned in pulverized form. This is advantageous, because an indirect effect of the grinding process is the breaking up of the coal into some particles with very low ash content and others very high in ash up to 100%; this causes a considerable reduction of the losses due to enclosure of combustible particles inside slag particles. In most cases it is very economical to burn high-ash fuel in slagging furnaces, as the ignition of the fuel is ensured in these furnaces owing to the high flame temperature and intense heat radiation from the slag layer on the furnace bottom; the high temperature of the preheated combustion air favourable affects the burning of the individual coal particles. The melting of large quantities of slag permits transformation of the slag into a non-dusty and usable material.

A considerable amount of heat is consumed for heating and melting the slag particles. Granulation in water does not permit economical utilization of the heat in the slag, but this heat could be utilized if a slag-ranulation process could be developed which would heat the air for combustion. Preheating combustion air is very important because it permits burning of coal with low calorific value and high ash, and with a slagging furnace, coal having ash of a high melting point can be burned. The resulting high flame temperature also improves the combustion of the coal particles, and, because of the increased temperature, the thickness of the solid slag layer decreased causing an increased heat transfer through the furnace wall. It is important to place the air heater immediately behind the slagging furnace walls where the temperature is highest in order to obtain maximum heat radiation because at such high temperatures heat transfer by convection is relatively unimportant. The function of the refractory lining of the walls is not a very important factor in furnaces designed to burn high-ash coal, because the heat transfer coefficient of the furnace wall is mainly dependent on the rate of slag deposition when the mean flame temperature does not exceed 1800°C. The thickness of the slag layer on the furnace bottom is very much larger than the layer adhering to the walls, thus providing good insulation. For a slag layer 150 mm. thick the temperature of the boundary layer of the refractory lining is only about 50°C. higher than that of the water in the cooling tubes, and occurrence of steam bubbles in case of stopped water circulation will not cause tube failures by local overheating. E. G.

F 700. DETERMINATION OF LOSSES DUE TO UNBURNED COMBUSTIBLE PARTICLES IN PULVERIZED COAL FURNACES. Dolesal, R. (Strojnický Obzor, Apr. 1947, vol. 27, 165-169). For pulverized coal the losses due to unburned combustible residue remain reasonably low up to mean ash contents of about 80%. The causes of these losses are: (1) With particles very high in ash the fuel is enclosed in an ash shell which prevents contact between the non-volatile fuel substance and the air, and these losses are the larger, the larger the pulverized grains; (2) the ash of the individual particles melts after partial combustion of the fuel substance and it forms a plastic shell which prevents further burning of the enclosed coal substance; (3) if the combustion chamber is not properly designed, or if the grinding and drying of the coal are not correctly carried out losses increase still further; and (4) a decrease in the boiler load may also lead to further loss. Only the losses (1) and (2) are considered in the paper. There are two types of ash, one consisting of minerals contained in the original vegetable matter and the other of external admixtures. During grinding, the heterogeneous structure is broken up into particles consisting predominantly of pure carbon and others consisting almost entirely of incombustible admixtures. This process is more efficient

with decreasing size of the pulverized fuel. The losses due to unburned combustible particles are a product of three functions: $\gamma(a)$ of the mean ash content, $\phi(M)$ of the grain size, and $\psi(N)$ of the instantaneous boiler load, i.e., $L = K \gamma(a) \phi(M) \psi(N)$. The grains containing ash arising only from the carbonized vegetable matter will burn almost completely, whilst the nonvolatile parts of the grains containing main ash (of external origin) will remain unburned, and this is taken as a basis for determination of the function $\phi(M)$. The product $K \phi(M) \psi(N)$ is usually determined experimentally, in a furnace which is similar to the one planned. Fuel of the same origin and a lower ash content should be used for the test, and boiler load and fineness of grinding should also be the same as in the planned installation. $\gamma(a) = a/(100-w-a)$, where: a —mean ash content, w —water content in %. The loss values obtained by this formula are in good agreement with empirically measured values.

I.S.I.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
3296. FURNACE FOR BURNING LOW GRADE FUEL, INCLUDING AIR-COOLED PARTITION WALLS. Dolzal, R., Ass. to Vitkovické Železárny Klementa Gottwalda, N.P. (U.S.P. 2,648, 666/1951). The patent relates to a method of burning poor grade coal dust in an air-cooled, forced draught furnace, provided with a multiplicity of air-cooled partition walls with at least one coal burner located at the top of each wall. Combustion is downward through the flues between successive partitions, slagged coal ash being collected at the bottom of the furnace. G.A.			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
147300 44		147300 44	
147300 44		147300 44	

DOUGLAS, R.

"Accumulation of heat in slag on the walls and bottoms of crucibles." p. 291. (Energetika. Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1953. Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress, June 1954.
Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

"Remarks on Construction and Regulation of Machinery Producing Steam at High Pressure and Temperatures with Reference to Saving Molybdenum and Alloying Elements." p. 158, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954. Lib. of Congress

DOLEZAL, R.

"Unalloyed Steel Pipelines for Steam with Temperature Above 500 C." p. 812 (STROJIRENSTVI, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

DOLEZAL, R.

"Effect of the composition of iron on the properties of ash or slag in fire boxes of steam boilers operating on powder. (Supplement) " Energetika, Praha, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, p. 1.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

DOLEZAL, R.

"Tubular Walls of Smelting Furnaces." p. 243. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954, Praha

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

DOLEZAL, R.

"Effect of insufficient sealing of furnaces on the operation of steam boilers."
Strojirenstvi, Praha, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, p.508.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

DOLEZAL, R.

"Possibilities of Using Smelting Furnaces With Air-Cooled Walls," P. 563,
(STROJIRENSTVI, Vol. 4, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

BOLIZAL, R.

Constructional problems in the removal of salt from high-pressure boilers. p. 740.
STROUDEL, J. Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (HAE) 10, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956 Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

"Effect of iron content on properties of ash or slag in steam boiler furnaces operating on powdered fuel." Technicka Praca, Bratislava, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan 1954, p. 13.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

DOLEZAL, R.

"New Method for Regulating Superheated Steam at a Temperature Higher than 500° C in the Klement Gottwald Ironworks in Vitkovice, which uses a large amount of Fuel", P. 392. (TECHNICKA STACA, Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

Better utilization of heat in boilers using waste heat. p. 536.
TECHNICKA PRACA, Bratislava, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,
June 1956, Uncl.

DOLEZHAL, R.

AID P - 1539

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 35/36

Author : Prof. R. Dolezhal (Czechoslovakia)

Title : New method of controlling superheating by injection of saturated steam condensate

Periodical : Elek. sta., 3, 61-63, Mr 1955

Abstract : The article is a summary of two articles by the author, published in the Czechoslovak periodical "Strojirenstvi" (Machine Building) (1952, No.11 and 1954, No.4), concerning a new boiler with 220 t/hr capacity and new methods of superheat control. Seven drawings

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

DOLEZAL, K.

FU 319. CONSTRUCTION OF UNALLOTTED PIPES FOR HIGH PRESSURE, HIGH TEMPERATURE.
Dolezal, K. (Gergel'schik, Oct. 1952, vol. 5, 452-453), (11).

DOLEZAL, R.

"Process of combustion in smelters."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress
Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

DOLEZAL, R.

Some remarks on maintaining water level in high-pressure boiler drums with natural flow of water. p. 177.

STROJIRENSTVI Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

DOLEZAL, R.

Economy of material and heat in power plants, p. 403, STROJIRENSTVI
(Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1954

DOLEZAL, R.

Problems in the production of high-pressure boilers. p. 345.

Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OZOR
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

DOLEZAL, R.

DOLEZAL, R. Development of slag-smelting boilers in Czechoslovakia since 1945.
Tr. from the Czech. p. 281.

Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1955.

MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

DOLEZAL, R.

CZECH

✓ 5103. SLAG TAP FURNACES. Dolezal, R.
(Unpublished, N.Y., Jan. 1955, vol. 26, 43-47). This paper is one of a
series of reports on the design and operational experience of Czech large-
sized high pressure boilers with slag tap furnaces. It discusses the
reasons for choosing certain designs and summarizes them in the light of
operational data. (L).
H.F.P.

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~~DOLEZHAL~~ R. doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Five years experience in regulating steam temperature by injecting
a high pressure condensate. Teploenergetika 4 no.9:81-84 S '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Boilers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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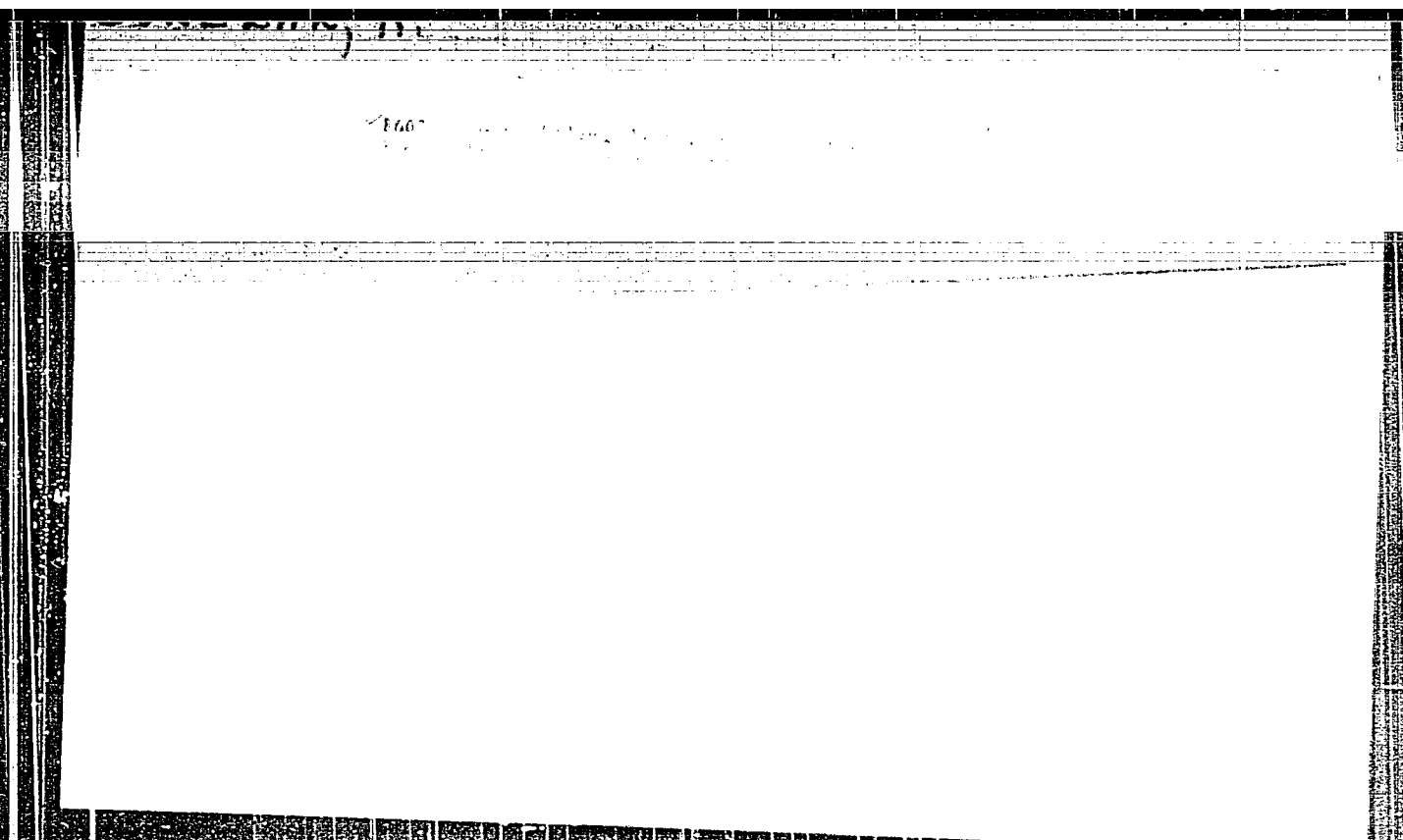
DOLEZAL, R.

Four years of experience with steam temperature controls by the injection of high-pressure condensate. p.81.
(Energetika, Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

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DOLEZAL, R. ZELNICEK, M.

Some interesting details of West German caloric-power stations. p. 146.

(Energetika. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

Improving the thermal efficiency of power stations by utilizing the waste heat from slag. p. 173. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 3, Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

Two-stage evaporation in steam boilers using demineralized feed water. p. 249.
(Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

DOLEZAL, Richard (Prof. Dr. Ing.)

Richard Dolezal, "Verfeuerung der deuchten Brennstoffe in den Schmelzfeuerungen der CSR," Energie (Duesseldorf), 9/5, May 1957, pp. 179-82.

The author is affiliated with the Ostrava Mining Academy.

SOV/96-58-8-18/22

AUTHOR: Professor R. Doležal (Czechoslovakia)

TITLE: Using the Heat of Slag (Ispol'zovaniye tepla shlaka)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 8, pp 86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is becoming increasingly important to use the heat of slag from furnaces equipped for liquid slag removal. The temperature of slag leaving the furnace depends on its melting point and other factors, but is usually between 1300 and 1600°C with a heat content of 300 - 500 kcal/kg. Slag does not easily give up its heat to the cooling medium because it is viscous and of poor thermal conductivity. It can generally be broken up by the internal stresses set up by rapid cooling in water. Recent attempts to granulate dry slag have not yet been applied to furnaces with liquid slag removal. Feed-water for power stations is usually prepared by intensive de-salting. However, it is difficult to apply this process to water containing organic matter. If the water delivered to the de-salting plant is obtained by condensing steam produced when the slag is being quenched, it is relatively free from organic substances, iron and some other impurities which are not

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Using the Heat of Slag

SOV/96-58-8-18/22

evaporated. Waste heat from slag is most easily absorbed by Heat- and Electric-Power Stations for heating system-water. An equipment of this kind is illustrated schematically in Fig 1. In this installation, steam is separated from the hot water, which returns to cool the slag. The steam serves to convey heat, and is condensed in a heat-exchanger. The heat-exchanger heats either the air for the furnace or the feed-water. The condensate provides make-up after purification. A brief mathematical analysis of the system is given. The circulating water is maintained at a temperature not greater than 80 - 90°C, for reasons which are explained, and the requisite quality of the crude water supply is discussed. One way of further improving the efficiency of boiler equipment is to reduce the outgoing flue gas temperature still more by means of additional air-heaters. Care must, of course, be taken to avoid condensation troubles. Heat from the slag may be also used for air-heating, and the advantages of this measure are discussed.

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Using the Heat of Slag

SOV/96-58-C-18/22

Graphs of the heat lost in the flue gases, as functions of the proportion of the gas used to dry fuel, are shown in Fig. 4.

There are 4 figures, 1 table, 12 literature references (7 German, 4 English, 1 Russian)

1. Slags--Cooling
2. Steam--Applications
3. Water--Heating
4. Slags--Application

Card 3/3

DOLEZAL, R.

Dynamics of two-stage evaporation. p. 87

STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství, ministerstvo přesného strojírenství
Ministerstvo automobilového průmyslu a zemědělských strojů)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEA1), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7
July 1959
Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R.

Theory and properties of directly and indirectly cooled liquid-slag
fireboxes. P 487

STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství, Ministerstvo všeobecného
strojírenství) Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 9 no. 7 July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

DOLEZAL, R., prof., ins., dr.

Four years of experience with steam temperature control by
injecting a high-pressure condensate. Energetika Cz 7
no.2:81-84 F '57.

DOLEZAL, R., prof., inz., dr.

Some remarks on superheating control by condensate injections.
Strojirenstvi 12 no.4:266-270 Ap '62.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

HUBER, Rudolf, inz. (Ostrava I, Mlynska 11); DOLEZAL, Richard, inz., dr.
(Ostrava)

Removing sediments from the water in steam boilers.
Energetika C2 12 no.10:558 0 '42.

DOLEZAL, R., prof., ins., dr.

Comparison of various methods of fast increasing the output of generator sets with intermediate steam overheating. Strojirenstvi 13 no.5:323-335 My '63.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

DOLEZAL, R., prof., inz., dr.

"Control of steam installations" by P. Profos. Reviewed by
R. Dolezal. Strojirenstvi 13 no.5:397 My '63.

DOLJEZAL, Richard, prof., inz., dr.

Determining the conditions in the asymmetry compensation of combustion temperature fields by branch crossing the steam boiler pressure system. Stroj cas 14 no.2:97-121 '63.

1. Ceske vyzoke uceni technicke, Praha.

DOLEZAL, Richard, prof. dr. inz. (Ostrava)

Device for water injection in superheated steam of steam
boilers. Energetika Cz 14 no.6s310 Ju '64

L 31207-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f) Ww

ACC NR. AP6022598

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/012/0883/0886

AUTHOR: Dolezal, R. (Professor; Doctor; Engineer; Doctor of sciences)

ORG: Czech Institute of Technology, Prague (Ceske vysoke uceni technicke)

TITLE: Determination of the salt concentration in the boundary layer of boiler tubes from the similarity of heat and mass transfer ↘

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 12, 1965, 883-886

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, laminar boundary layer, steam boiler, mass transfer, turbulent boundary layer

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the determination of the salt concentration in the boundary layer of boiler tubes. Applying the theory of similarity between the mass and heat transfer, the author maintains that the concentration can be defined as an intermediate between conditions present when the boundary layer is a finite one and those in the layer of infinite turbulence. This paper was presented by Engineer J. Kriska. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 27 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 621.187.3: 621.181.3/.4

DOLEZAL, S.

Factors which affect most the profitability of potato growing; remarks on the 1957 crop.

P. 31. (Rolnicke Hlasy) Vol. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

LUKES, R. (deceased); DOLEZAL, S.; CAPEK, K.

On the preparation of some γ -lactones. Coll Cz chem 27 no.10:2408-
2412 0 '62.

1. Institut für organische Chemie, Technische Hochschule für Chemie,
Prag.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOLEZEL, S.; Institute for Normal and Pathological Physiology,
Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav pre normalnu a patologicku fyziologiu
SAV), Bratislava.

"Adrenergic Innervation of Renal Vasculature as Determined by Fluorescence."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1965; p 342-343.

Abstract: In kidneys of rats and dogs, fluorescence histochemistry revealed the precise location of adrenergic nerve endings in the glomeruli, vasa recta and renal pelvic area; agreeing with the recent electron microscopic findings. 2 Western references. Paper presented at the 15th Physiology Days, Olomouc, 27 May 65.

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- 52 -

VENCLIK, Hynek; DOLEZAL, Stanislav

Endoscopic findings in pemphigus of the mucous membranes.
Česk. otolar. 5 no.2:94-97 Apr 56.

1. Otolaryngologické oddelení primár Dr. H. Venclík, KUMK-
nemocnice v Českých Budejovicích.

(BRONCHOSCOPY, in various diseases,
pemphigus (Cs))

(PEMPHIGUS,
tracheobronchial, endoscopy (Cs))

(TRACHEA, diseases,
pemphigus, endoscopy (Cs))

DOLEZAL, Stanislaw

Anatomical studies on gastric vascularization in gastric ulcer and
in cancer complicated by hemorrhage. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.5:
460-466 May 58.

(PEPTIC ULCER, pathology,
stomach vasc. system (Pol))

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, compl.
hemorrh., vasc. pathol. (Pol))

DOLEZAL, Stanislaw; KUS, Jan

Branching of gastric arteries. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.6:681-684
June 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr
J. Bogusz z Zakladu Anatomii Opisowej i Topograficznej A. M. w
Krakowie p.o. Kierownika: adiunkt J. Kus.
(STOMACH, blood supply)

Dolez. 1/5

Distr: 4831

✓ The action of Grignard reagents on the amide group. XXIX. The Grignard reaction with *N*-methylglutaramide and the structure of its products. R. Lukes, A. Fábryová, S. Doležal, and L. Navotný (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 25, 1863-9 (1960) (in German); cf. *CA* 54, 12106d. Spectroscopic study and dehydration expts. showed that the products mentioned in the title were compds. with the formula $\text{Me-NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COR}$ (I), $R = \text{Et}$, Bu , C_6H_5 (II), C_6H_5 , C_6H_{13} (III), C_6H_5 (IV), Ph (V), and PhCH_2 (VI). Adding with agitation and cooling with ice 13 g. *N*-methylglutaramide (VII) to PhMgBr (prepd. from 32 g. PhBr , 4.8 g. Mg , and 100 ml. Et_2O), keeping the mixt. 30 min., decomp. with aq. HCl and ice, steam distg. the Et_2O layer to remove the solvent and Ph , concg. the distn. residue, and crystg. from C_6H_6 and petr. ether gave 5 g. V, m. 94° , and another liquor whose hydrolysis with 10% H_2SO_4 yielded $\text{PhCO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, m. $127.5-8^\circ$ (H_2O). Adding with agitation and cooling 13 g. VII to 300 ml. C_6H_6 to PhCH_2MgCl (prepd. from 25 g. PhCH_2Cl , 4.8 g. Mg , and 100 ml. Et_2O) and working up as above gave 19.5 g. VI, m. 68° (C_6H_6 , petr. ether), whose hydrolysis with 20% H_2SO_4 yielded $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, m. $62.5-3^\circ$ (petr. ether) [cf. the value 265° of Born, et al. (*CA* 48, 5122d)]. Refluxing (6 hrs.) II, III, and IV, resp., with Ac_2O , removing the cryst. starting compd., and distg. the filtrate gave $\text{RC}:\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

$\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NMe}$ (R and % yield given): C_6H_5 , 53, b_p $102-6^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4930; C_6H_{13} , 65, b_p $168-71^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4837; and C_6H_5 , 32, b_p $184-90^\circ$, m. $80-2^\circ$ (Et_2O). Hydrogenation (PtO_2) of the 6-Et and 6-heptyl derivs. of 1-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2-pyridone in EtOH and AcOH , resp., gave 1-methyl-6-ethyl-2-piperidone, b_p $111-3^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4321, and 1-methyl-6-heptyl-2-piperidone, m. $71-2^\circ$ (Et_2O). JH Phm

DOLEZAL, Stanisław

Histological studies on the vascularization of the gastric ulcer area. Polski przeł.chir.32 no.2:153-158 P '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.dr. J. Bogusz. Z Zakładu Histologii A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Ackerman.
(PEPTIC ULCER pathol.)

LUKES, R. (deceased); DOLEZAL, S.; CAPEK, K.

On the preparation of some γ -lactones. (Jl Chem 27 no.10:2408-2412 0 '62.

1. Institut für organische Chemie, Technische Hochschule für Chemie, Prag.

KUS, Jan; CZECH, Boleslaw [deceased]; DOLEZAL, Stanislaw

Ramifications of the veins of the stomach. Folia morphol
22 no. 2:153-160 '63.

1. Zaklad Anatomii Opisowej i Topograficznej, Akademia
Medyczna, Krakow. Kierownik: doc. med. J. Sokolowska-
Pituchowa.

SCIENCE, N.

TRILL, R. ; WILKINSON, T. ; SIGG, V.
"The Use of Selenium in Chemical Analysis. Pt. 4. The Reagent for
Determination of Silver." p. 1047. (Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 47, No. 7,
July 1953, Praha.)

Vol. 3, No. 3

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Library of Congress, March 1954, Incl.

~~DOLEZAL, V.~~

BILEK, F.; DOLEZAL, V.; ROSA, L.

Perirenal cholecystography with sombrabil SPOT. Cas. lek. cesk.
89 no.18:511-514 5 My '50. (CML 19:3)

1. Of the Roentgenological Department of the Polyclinic,
Charles University.

The volatilization loss of boric oxide and increase of
oxide of the type H_2O in the melting process of technical boron
alkalies for the boron industry. (Czechoslovakia, 1957, p. 100)
J. 113-12, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, on volatilization loss of
both in industrial heat-treatment glass the following has been
found: (1) From a series of glasses (Ca, Ba, Na, and Zn
phosphates) the main loss was with H_2O glass. (2) The quantity of
loss was influenced by the change of viscosity of the glass.
(3) The loss partially reduces proper mixing of the product.
(4) The amount of loss occurs when H_2O is used. (5) The
loss of H_2O decreases proportionally with the increase of
viscosity in the glass. The increase of H_2O in the melting
process of boron industrial conditions has been followed.
It was found that the increase of H_2O as well as the decrease
of H_2O and alkalies has to be considered with these frits
where treating and utilizing are dependent on viscosity.
Z. Schindler

DOLEZAL, V.; HAUSNER, M.

Our experiences with ambulatory Tofranil therapy. Aktiv. nerv. sup.
4 no.2:228 '62.

1. I ustav lekarske chemie fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
university v Praze, Psychiatricke oddeleni polikliniky fakulty
vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze.

(IMIPRAMINE ther) (DEPRESSION ther)

DOLEZAL, Vladimír, MUDr. CSc.; IDXA, Josef, major inz.; Technická spolupráce:
SVACINKOVÁ, Božena; ZEMANOVA, Zdenka; RYBAK, František

Secretion of 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-mandelic acid in pilots. Voj.
zdrav. listy 34 no.4:164-166 Ag '65.

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DCIEZAL, V., AND OTHERS

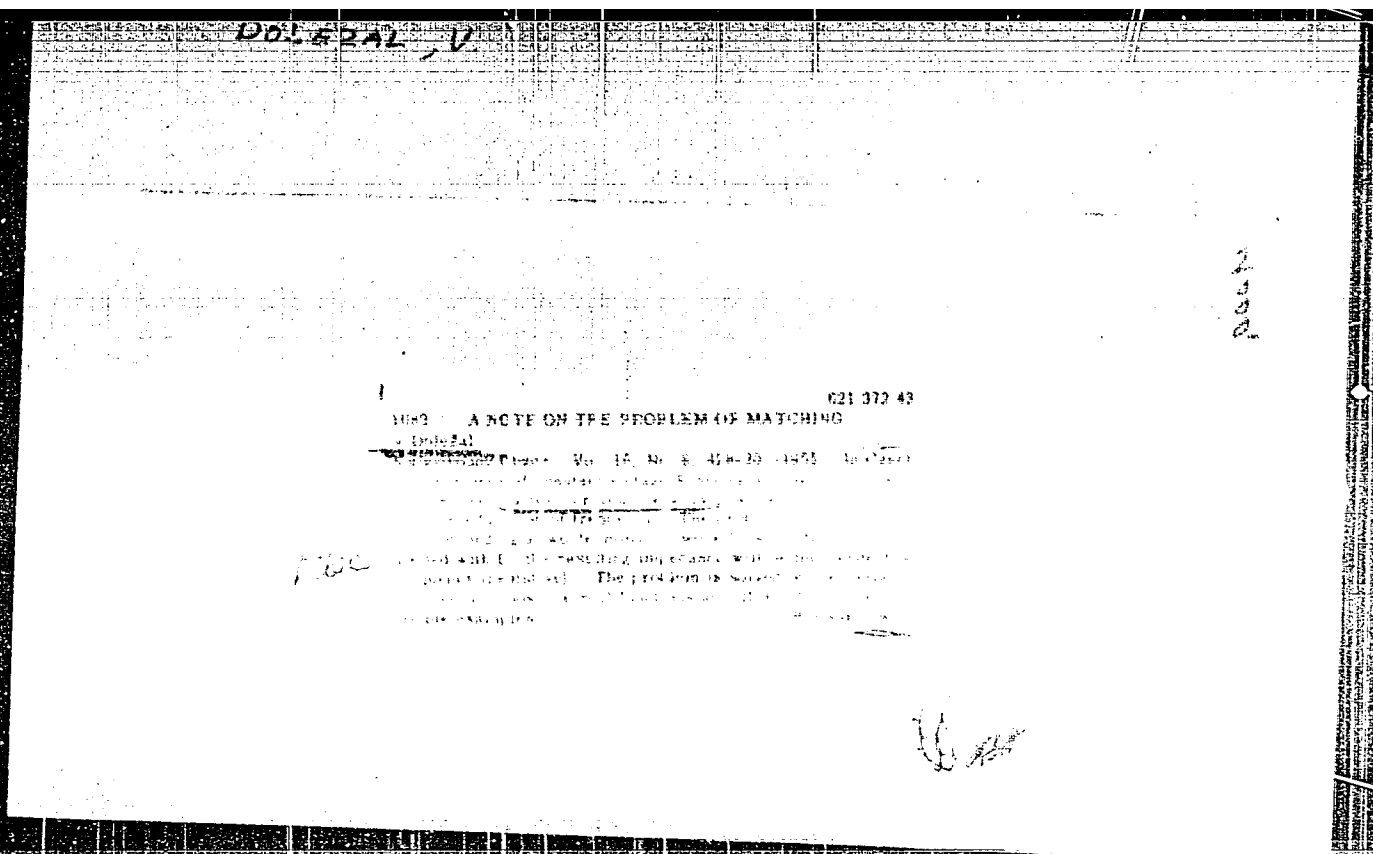
Mathematics in physics and engineering; also, a contribution by J. Marik,
V. Trkal, L. Frouza, J. Merhaut. p. 446
Vol. 14, No. 10, Oct 1953. SIAEORPROUDY OBZOR. Praha.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol 5, No. 3, March 1956

DOLEZAL, V.

Impedance properties and synthesis of two-terminal networks. p. 91
SLABOPROUDY OZOR, Praha, Vol. 16, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.



DOLEZAL, V.

Dolezal, V.: Kurzweil, J. Mikusinski's operational calculus. p. 582.
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Prague, Vol. 16, No. 11, Nov., 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June, 1956, Uncl.

DOLEZAL, V.; JANACEK, K.

Synthesis of a finite RC four-terminal network with a prescribed transient voltage response. In English. p. 479. (ACTA TECHNICA, Vol. 1, No. 6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, VOL. 4, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

DOLECAL, V.; KOSMAK, L.

Theory of approximation. p. 325. (SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Vol. 16, No. 6,
June 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ZEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

Dolezal, V. V. Votruba

Theorie elektromagnetickeho pole (Theory of Electromagnetic Field)
a book review. P. 86
CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.
Matematicky ustav) Praha
Vol. 81, no. 1, Apr. 1956

Source: EEAL - LC Vol. 5. No. 10 Oct. 1956

DOLEZAL, V.

Mathematical problems on the theory of electrical circuits; a report on the lecture delivered by Vaclav Dolezal before the Prague Circle of Mathematicians on April 16, 1956. p. 475.

(Casopis Pro Pestovani Matematiky. Vol.81, no.4, Nov. 1956. Para, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.6, June 1957. Uncl.

There is a theorem which states that every continuous function of n variables can be approximated uniformly with the error component of a type, termed terminal network impedance, with any prescribed accuracy. Two circuits are given for such a network with a numerical example. First terminal network is then considered which has no open circuit in the output side, contains no ideal transformer and behaves in the input line the prescribed pure ohmic resistance. The theorem is then extended to the case of a resistive termination. The design of RC first terminal network is considered.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

also, x is a constant and y is the new variable and on the right

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DOLEZAL, V.; KURZWEIL, J.; VOREL, Z.

The Dirac function in nonlinear differential equations. p. 348

APLIKACE MATEMATIKY. (Československá akademie věd. Matematický ústav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 12,
December 1959
Uncl.

DOLEZAL, V.

"Systems of linear integrodifferential equations in technical problems".

APLIKACE MATEMATIKY, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1959.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas.

DOLEZAL, V.; KURZWEIL, J

"Some properties of differential equations."

APLIKACE MATEMATIKY, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

DOLEZAL V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio Physics - General Problems.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1950, 1600
Author : Dolezal, Vaclav; Kurzveil Jaroslav
Inst :
Title : Concerning Generalized Functions
Orig Pub : Slaboproudy obzor, 1959, 20, No 1, 13-20

Abstract : The authors give in elementary form the principal information and generalized functions (distributions), the theory of which is one of the new fields of mathematics, which is finding an ever increasing application, particularly for solving problems in radio engineering and electronics. In the first part of the article the concept of distributions of L. Schwarz is introduced. The favorable properties of the distributions compared with functions are indicated, for example, the existence of derivatives of all orders in the distributions, the possibility of term-by-

Card 1/2

DOLEZAL, V.

"Analysis of linear circuits by means of distributions." P. 302.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo spoju a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri CSAV).
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

DOLEZAL, V.

Conditions under which the response of a linear system is monotonic.
p. 672

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstve, Ministerstvo
spoju a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri CSAV)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, no. 11, Nov. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA1) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1,
Jan. 1960

Uncl.

DOLEZAL, V.

Asymptotic formulas for solution of differential equations $y'' + f(t)y = 0$. p. 451

CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Matematicky ustav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Vol. 83, no. 4, Nov. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EIAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

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S/044/62/000/004/049/099
C111/C333

AUTHOR:

Doležal, Václav

TITLE: On the dynamics of linear systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 57,
abstract 4B261. (Acta techn. (CSR), 1960, 5, no. 1, 19-33)

TEXT: For the system of integro-differential equations

$$Ax(t) + B\dot{x}(t) + C \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau + d = f(t), \quad (1)$$

where A,B,C are constant $r \times r$ matrices, x, d, f -- r -dimensional vectors, the notions of classical and of generalized solutions are introduced. It is assumed that the vector function $f(t)$ defined on the interval $[0, \infty)$ satisfies the following conditions: 1.) the Lebesgue integral

$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$ exists for all $t \geq 0$; 2.) there exist numbers $\xi, \eta \geq 0$ depending on f such that the inequality $\left| \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \eta e^{\xi t}$ holds for all

Card 1/3

On the dynamics of linear systems

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$t \geq 0$. A function $x(t)$ with continuous derivative is called a classical solution of (1), if it transforms the equation (1) into an identity. A function $x(t)$ is called a generalized solution of (1) with the initial value b , if it satisfies the equation

$$A \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau + B[x(t) - b] + C \int_0^t \int_0^\tau x(\sigma) d\sigma d\tau + td = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau. \quad (2)$$

The author gives conditions for the existence of a classical and a generalized solution. A considerable part of the paper is devoted to the physical interpretation of certain solutions of the equation (1) (mainly to the application of the Kirchhoff law to electric circuits).

Notes of the reviewer : 1. One can abandon the restriction concerning the increase of the function

$$\psi(t) = \left\| \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right\| \leq \eta e^{\xi t}, \text{ if one}$$

uses the operational calculus of Mikusinski. 2. For the case of

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On the dynamics of linear systems

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continuous $f(t)$ more general systems than (1) have been considered in the book of the reviewer (RZhMat, 1959, 482K), where under the assumption $\det B \neq 0$ the restriction on the increase was omitted for $\varphi(t)$. However, it must be mentioned that the case $\det B = 0$ is investigated more explicitly in the reviewed paper.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation. The name of the reviewer is Ya.B. Bykov.]

Card 3/3

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AUTHOR:

Doležal, Václav, Engineer

TITLE:

On some criteria of monotony of building-up processes in linear systems

PERIODICAL:

Aplikace Matematiky, v. 5, no. 1, 1960, 45-62

TEXT: The author studies the possibility of drawing conclusions on the behavior of the original function $f(t)$ on the basis of the behavior of the Laplace transform $F(p)$. He studies linear dynamic systems which are subject to the perturbation $f(t)$ causing the reaction $v(t)$. The following relation exists between $v(t)$ and $f(t)$ and their Laplace transforms $V(p)$ and $F(p)$, respectively: $V(p) = A(p)F(p)$ if the system was first in equilibrium position. The "transfer function" $A(p)$ is assumed to be a rational function. The amount $\mathcal{M}(\sigma)$ of the "totally monotonic" functions over the interval (σ, ∞) is of great importance. Totally monotonic functions are functions whose derivatives are all monotonic functions. $\mathcal{M}(\sigma)$ has ring property. The author demonstrates that $(-1)^k F^{(k)}(p) > 0$ holds for $p \in (\sigma, \infty)$, if $F(p) \neq 0$ is the Laplace transform of a continuous non-negative original

Card 1/2

On some criteria of monotony...

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function $f(t)$. If the Laplace integral of $f(t)$ also converges in the half-plane $\text{Re } p > \sigma$, then $f(t) \geq 0$ in $(0, \infty)$ is equivalent to $F(p) \in \mathcal{K}(\sigma)$. Hence, it follows that systems with totally monotonic transfer function have a monotonic reaction. The author also proves the inversion. He then establishes criteria for rational $F(p) \in \mathcal{K}(\sigma)$. He deals with the case of exclusively real poles of $F(p)$ independently of the case of complex poles. To establish a general criterion, he introduces the rational system of functions $\mathcal{R}(\alpha)$ whose functions $G(p)$ have real coefficients, which have no poles in the half-plane $\text{Re } p > \alpha$ and a positive real part. The criterion reads as follows: if $G(p) \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$, then $G(p)/(p - \alpha)^2 \in \mathcal{K}(\alpha)$ and $G(p)/(p - \alpha)^2$ is the Laplace transform. Finally, the author establishes a criterion for the appearance of arbitrary functions to $\mathcal{R}(\alpha)$. There are 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Matematický ústav ČSAV, Praha (Mathematical Institute of the ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1958

Card 2/2

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Z/042/61/000/009/001/003
E140/E563

AUTHOR: Dolezal, Václav

TITLE: The solution of ordinary linear systems with time
varying elements

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický časopis, no.9, 1961, 549-565

TEXT: The article constitutes an exposition of the operational method of solving ordinary linear systems with time varying elements, using an operational calculus based on the Schwartz distribution. The type of problem is illustrated in Fig.2, where the arrows indicate the time varying elements. First a certain product of a smooth function of two variables $W(t, \tau)$ with a distribution is introduced, this product being a generalization of an integral with the kernel $W(t, \tau)$. With the aid of this product certain operators are then introduced and their properties are shown; namely, two constructions of an inverse operator are given. These results are then used for the solution of an integrodifferential system of equations with variable coefficients, by means of which the dynamics of any general parametric system is described. Finally, it is shown that the introduced operators

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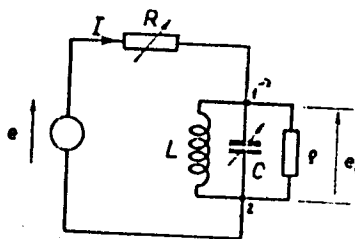
The solution of ordinary linear ... $7/042/61/000/009/001/003$
 $E140/E563$

represent a generalization of the network's classical functions (i.e. f.i. the impedance and admittance) to the case of systems with variable elements; this fact is used for the direct investigation of series-parallel systems. The application of the given results is illustrated on several examples. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Matematický ústav Československé akademie věd, Praha
 (Institute of Mathematics, Czech AS, Prague)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1961

Fig. 2



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D231/D305

AUTHOR: Doležal, Václav

TITLE: The use of operators in the theory of linear dynamic systems

PERIODICAL: Aplikace matematiky, v. 6, no. 1, 1961, 36-66

TEXT: The article describes the use of certain linear operators in the analysis of linear physical systems consisting of concentrated time variable elements. The simple case is shown in Fig. 1. where L and C are independent of time; the resistance is given by R(t); if EMF is E(t) the current is to be found (assuming that current is at rest for t < 0) and

$$L \frac{dJ(t)}{dt} + R(t)J(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t J(\tau) d\tau = E(t), \quad t \geq 0. \quad (a)$$

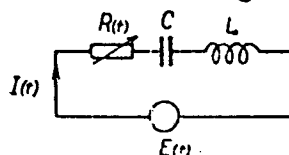


Fig. 1

is valid: It can be solved most simply by means of "Heaviside Operators"; assuming $R(t) = R_0 = \text{const.}$ the solution is given

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The use of operators...

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($J(t) = AE(t)$). The next stage is concerned with cases where $R(t)$ is not constant, where L and C are also time-dependent, where in Eq. (a) the current is not at rest for $t < 0$, etc. The author assumes that the reader is familiar with the theory of Schwartz's Distributions and for proofs of certain statements in the article he refers the reader to his own work (Ref. 3: Über eine Klasse linearer Operatoren, *Gos. pro pestovani matematiky* No. 2. 1961) dealing with distribution theory and to Y. Matyash (Ref. 5: Metodika resheniya lineynykh differentsial'nykh uravneniy s peremennymi koef-fitsientami pri pomoshchi modeliruyushchikh ustroystv, *Automatika i telemekhanika*, v. 20, 7, 1959) for the use of analogue computers in solving homogeneous differential equations. Before solving a number of systems of integral differential equations, the author states that the values of symbols used here are to be found in I. M. Gel'fand and G. Ye. Shilov (Ref. 1: Obobshchennyye funktsii i deystviya nad nimi, *Gos. izd. fiziko-matem. lit.*, Moskva, 1958). He states: "Let D_1 be the system of all distributions disappearing in the interval $(-\infty, 0)$ " and among numerous axioms cites the

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The use of operators...

following, stressing their particular importance: 4) If $f \in D_1$ is regular, $f(t) = 0$ is valid almost everywhere in the interval $(-\infty, 0)$. F_1^2 is assumed to be the system of all real functions $W(t, \tau)$, defined in the quadrant $t, \tau \geq 0$; 5) The functional $[Wf]$ belongs to the system D_1 , and does not depend on the function $W(t, \tau)$ and $\phi_0(t)$, if these fulfill $\bar{\tau}_{\phi_0} \subset (-\infty, 0)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_0(\tau) d\tau = 1$; 10) Let $W_1(t, \tau), W_2(t, \tau) \in F_1^2$; $f \in D_1$; then

$$[W_1 [W_2 f]] = [(W_1 \times W_2) f] \quad (4)$$

the associative law remains valid for the product $(W_1 \times W_2)$ so that $W_1 \times (W_2 \times W_3) = (W_1 \times W_2) \times W_3$. (5)

If $W(t, \tau) \in F_1^2$ the following equation is valid for all whole numbers $m, n \geq 1$ $W \times m \times W \times n = W \times (m + n)$. (7)

14) Let $f \in D_1$; k, r be whole numbers; then $(f^{(k)})^{(r)} = f^{(k+r)}$;

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The use of operators...

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where $f^{(0)}$ is the distribution f . The above axioms are followed by numerical samples, and application to series and parallel connections. The author notes finally that the theory stated in this article is not the only one suitable for analyzing dynamic systems with variable elements, and that a different approach to the problem based on transformation methods is to be found in L. A. Zadeh: (Refs. 7 and 8: Time dependent Heaviside Operators. Journal of Math. and Physics, Vol. XXX, 1951, and A General Theory of Linear Signal Transmission Systems, Journal of the Franklin Institute Vol. 253, 1952). There are 3 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. A. Zadeh, Time dependent Heaviside Operators. Journal of Math. and Physics, Vol. XXX, 1951, L. A. Zadeh, A General Theory of Linear Signal Transmission Systems, Journal of the Franklin Institute, Vol. 253, 1952. X

ASSOCIATION: Matematický ústav GSAV (Mathematical Institute of the Czechoslovak AS)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1959

Card 4/4

24401

Z/026/61/006/003/002/003
D256/D304

16,4200 16,4400
AUTHOR: Doležal, Václav

TITLE: Fourier transformations in the theory of linear sys-
 tems

PERIODICAL: Aplikace matematiky, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 184 - 213

TEXT: The article deals with solving linear, dynamic physical sys-
tems by Fourier transformations. The usual application of Fourier
transformation is assumed as known, also the usual limitations
(the need for convergence of the Fourier integral). It is intended
to show that by a generalization of Fourier transformations, the
limitation of the classical method can be removed. A system Z' is
formed which is isomorphous with the distribution system K' . The
Fourier transformation is defined, its basic properties are deri-
ved e.g. the rules on the derivation of the original and the dis-
placement of the original. It is then shown that these rules are
formally equivalent to the classic Fourier transformation rules.

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